The National Ocean Economics Project

An Overview

The objective of this project is to provide useful data on ocean-related economic activities and resource trends to government, businesses, and individuals to assist with investment and management decisions as they attempt to balance conservation and growth in coastal areas.

News Items

NEWLY ADDED!
- 10 Things to Know About the US Ocean and Coastal Economy - Governors Briefing

WE NOW HAVE:
- Market Values Database
- Non-Market Values Portal
- Living Marine Resources Database
- Federal Marine Expenditutres

Our web additions are evolving projects. We welcome your thoughts and comments. Please send them to Judith Kildow at Judith_Kildow@csumb.edu and/or Charles Colgan at csc@usm.maine.edu.

Market Values Database

Living Marine Resources Database

Federal Marine Expenditures

Non-Market Values Portal

Charles S. Colgan, University of Southern Maine

Jeffery E. Adkins, NOAA Coastal Services Center

April 14, 2004

Beach Nourishment: A Guide for Local Government Officials

Overview of the NOAA Coastal Services Center

Mission: Linking People, Information, and Technology

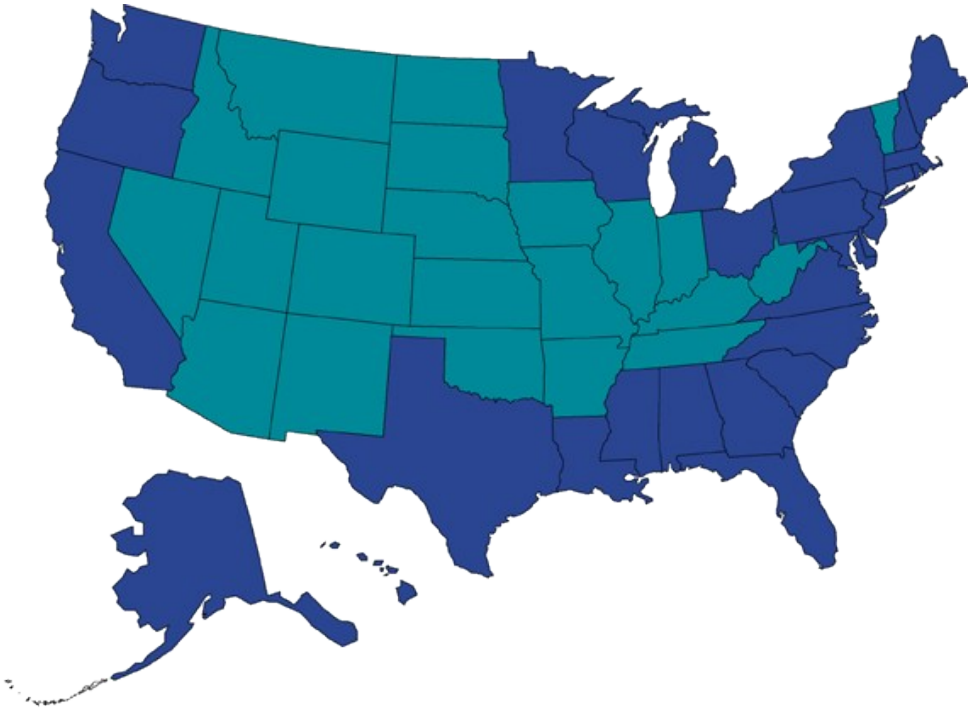
- Geographic Information Systems (GIS) Technology
- Modeling
- Remote Sensing
- Benthic Mapping
- Training

LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

Beach Nourishment: A Guide for Local Government Officials

Overview of the NOAA Coastal Services Center

Where We Work: All Coastal States & Territories of the United States



LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

Beach Nourishment: A Guide for Local Government Officials

Overview of the NOAA Coastal Services Center

Primary Constituents: State and Local Resource Managers

- Protected areas
- Regulatory agencies
- Wildlife agencies
- Local government officials
- Planners
- Emergency preparedness

LINKING PEOPLE, INFORMATION, AND TECHNOLOGY

The National Ocean Economics Project (NOEP)

Project Partners

- **Funded by NOAA and EPA**
- **NOEP Team**
  - Judith Kildow—Principal Investigator
    California State University, Monterey Bay
  - Charles Colgan—Chief Economist
    University of Southern Maine

The National Ocean Economics Project (NOEP)

Project Goals

Goal 1: Compile a comprehensive collection of data on the economic value of the ocean and coastal resources of the United States

Goal 2: Define and describe the ocean and coastal economies

The National Ocean Economics Project (NOEP)

Goal 1: Compile Data

- Market Value Database
- Living Marine Resources Database
- Federal Marine Expenditures
- Non-Market Values Portal

See: www.oceaneconomics.org

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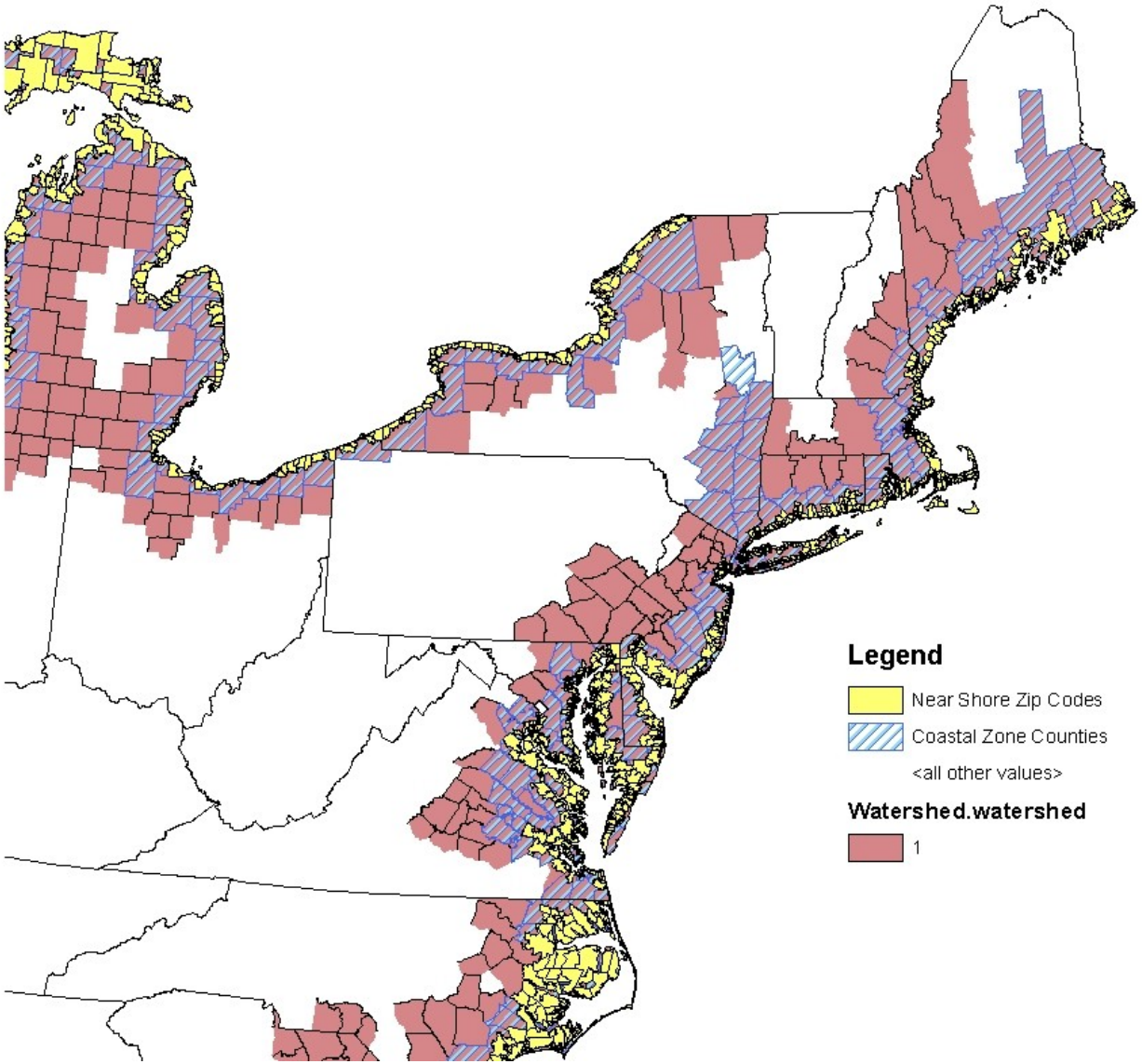
Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 1: The coast is not one place but at least four:

1. Near Shore: Coastal Zip Codes
2. Coastal Zone Counties: Containing CZMA Coastal Zone
3. Coastal Watersheds: To headwaters of coastal rivers (not counting major rivers like Mississippi-Ohio-Missouri system)
4. Coastal States: Bordering oceans and Great Lakes


Legend
Near Shore Zip Codes
Coastal Zone Counties
<all other values>
Watershed.watershed
1

The National Ocean Economics Project (NOEP)

Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 2: Everybody is NOT moving to the coast

Since 1970, coastal watershed counties grown at the same rate as the rest of the US, holding about 53 percent of the US population. HOWEVER, the housing and population densities are huge.

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 3: Employment growth is exceeding population growth on the coast.

Between 1990 and 2000, employment in Near Shore areas increased by 35 percent while population grew just 11 percent. This employment increase was about twice the national rate.

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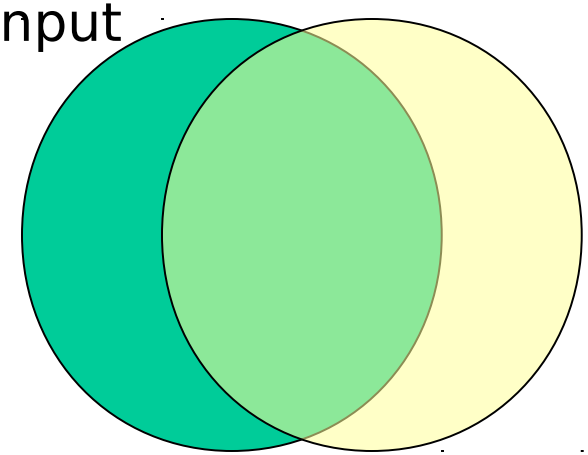
Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 4: The coastal and ocean economies aren't the same thing

- –Coastal Economy: Economic activity located in the ocean zone
- –Ocean Economy: Economic activity using ocean resources as an input



Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 5: The coastal economy is where the action is. Percent of US employment in…

- –Coastal states : 75 percent
- –Coastal watershed counties: 48 percent
- –CZMA counties: 35 percent
- –Near Shore*: 11 percent

** With about 4 percent of the land*

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 6: The ocean economy is also large, but lost ground over the last decade

- –2.3 million employed
- –$117 billion output
- –1.7 percent of the nation's employment
- –Grew slower than the overall economy

The Private Ocean Economy Industries

Construction

Heavy Construction

Living Resources

Aquaculture (part)

Seafood Processing

Minerals

Limestone, Sand, and Gravel

Oil and Gas Exploration

Oil and Gas Production

Ship & Boat Building

Boat Building

Ship Building

Tourism & Recreation

Amusement and Recreation Services NEC

Zoos and Aquaria

Boat Dealers

Eating and Drinking Places

Hotels and Motels

Marinas

Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds

Sporting Goods Retailers

Transportation

Deep Sea Freight Transportation

Marine Transportation Services

Petroleum and Natural Gas Pipelines

Search and Navigation Equipment

Warehousing

To be added:

Scientific Research
Government

Industries in Red are Defined as Ocean if Located in Coastal Z

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 7: The ocean economy has undergone dramatic change over the past decade

- –All job growth has been in tourism & recreation, all other sectors declined

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 8: Tourism & recreation are growing, but other sectors are more important to the overall economy

- –Transportation (including cargo shipping) and minerals (including oil & gas) play much larger roles in the economy than their employment share implies.

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

- Finding 9: The ocean economy is urban in concentration but is more important in rural areas.
  - More than 90 percent of the employment in the ocean economy is located in urban areas but the ocean economy comprises a much larger share of employment in rural areas

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Goal 2: Define & Describe Ocean & Coastal Economies

Finding 10: We still don’t know enough– and aren’t spending enough to find out

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Implications for Resource Management

- Patterns of socioeconomic change vary significantly in coastal areas
  - **Inland: Population growth**
  - **Near shore: Economic growth and "Transient" Populations**
- The coast is moving inland– Upland areas are growing more because land is scarce and therefore expensive in the near shore.
- The real population growth is not from permanent residents but from employees who commute to work in the near shore, but who can't afford to live there; also from tourists.

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Implications for Resource Management

- The nature of economic growth is increasing the demand for land conversion from undeveloped and open space to residential and commercial uses; the pace is far faster than suggested by population growth alone.
- Issues affected:
  - **Watershed Systems**
  - **Storm Damage Prevention and Reduction**
  - **Planning Community of Practice**
  - **Economic Assessments**

The National Ocean Economics Project (NOEP)

Implications for Transportation

- Coastal states must plan for and build a transportation infrastructure in coastal areas to serve a population that is larger than the number of people who actually live there.
- State and local investments in marine transportation benefits the economy as a whole, but the demand for labor is offset by improved technology.
- Understanding the changing role of marine transportation using measures comparable with other industries.

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Implications for Land Use Planning

- "Sprawl" has different drivers in different regions. In some parts of the coastal zone, it is driven by population alone, but in others it is driven by commercial growth. The trend toward coastal employment/ inland residence further strains the transportation system.

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Implications for Land Use Planning

- This is made worse by the shift towards tourism & recreation, as coastal development increasingly outstrips the growth of permanent coastal residents.

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Implications for Economic Development

- Tourism & recreation are growing robustly, but coastal states are in fierce competition for that market.
- Other sectors of the market, though not growing as rapidly, are very valuable to the states' economies.
- Coastal resources make important contributions to the quality of life in urban areas.
- Coastal resources are dominant industries in many rural areas.

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Implications for Economic Development

- The transition of people and communities away from dependence upon declining fisheries will continue. Aquaculture will only partially replace the employment and economic activity associated with wild fisheries.

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Next Steps

- Publish findings
- Meet with key federal stakeholders
- Shift to ongoing publishing ongoing data series
- Improve quality of data
- Review status and develop plan for completion
- Develop material for non-market valuations of natural assets

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photos courtesty of NOAA and WHOI

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